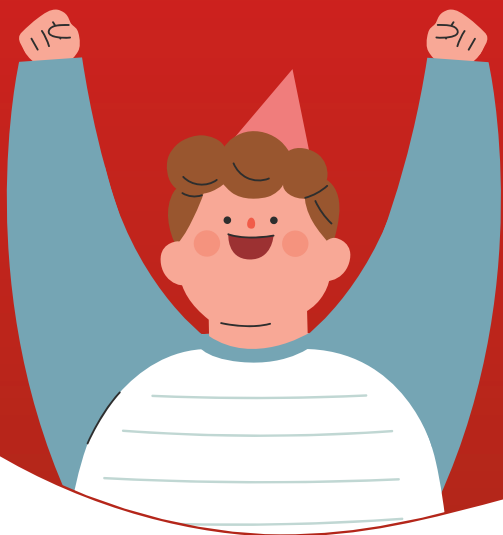


# A Parenting Guide

for Migrant Parents in Korea



Save the Children

# Save the Children

Save the Children is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that is active in around 120 countries worldwide to uphold children's rights to survival, development, protection, and participation, irrespective of race, religion, and political ideologies.

## Vision

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Our vision is a world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation.

## Mission

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Our mission is to inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children, and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives.



# Values

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## **Accountability**

We take personal responsibility for using our resources efficiently, achieving measurable results, and being accountable to supporters, partners and, most of all, children.

## **Ambition**

We are demanding of ourselves and our colleagues, set high goals and are committed to improving the quality of everything we do for children.

## **Collaboration**

We respect and value each other, thrive on our diversity, and work with partners to leverage our global strength in making a difference for children.

## **Creativity**

We are open to new ideas, embrace change, and take disciplined risks to develop sustainable solutions for and with children.

## **Integrity**

We aspire to live to the highest standards of personal honesty and behaviour; we never compromise our reputation and always act in the best interests of children.

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A Parenting Guide  
for Migrant Parents in Korea

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01

# Child Protection System in Korea



# 01 Child Protection System in Korea

## Children's Rights Are Important

### Who is considered a “child”?

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as anyone under the age of 18. This is also the case in Korea.

### What are “children’s rights”?

Everyone has rights that they are entitled to. Just like adults, children are also granted certain rights, which are referred to as “children’s rights.” All children have the right to undergo growth and development in a healthy way. Also, because they are in a life stage where they are continually growing and developing, they require more education and protection than their adult counterparts.

All children deserve to grow up without experiencing discrimination based on their or their parents' gender, age, religion, social status, wealth, disability, place of birth, race, etc. Migrant children are included among children with rights in the Republic of Korea.



# 01 Child Protection System in Korea

## What “rights” do children have?

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### Right to Survival

- Right to be healthy
  - Right to live in a safe home
  - Right to receive treatment at a hospital
  - Right to eat sufficient food
- 

### Right to Development

- Right to receive education at a daycare center, kindergarten, or school
  - Right to enjoy pastimes
  - Right to obtain desired information
- 

### Right to Protection

- Right to be protected against physical, emotional, and sexual abuse
  - Right to not be discriminated against based on their religion, race, age, gender, etc.
  - Right to be protected against harmful drugs
- 

### Right to Participation

- Right to express their thoughts and feelings
- Right to participate in groups as they wish
- Right to voice their opinions

## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

### **Is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child applied uniformly by all countries that have ratified it?**

Yes, it is. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has been adopted by the UN on November 20, 1989, and 196 countries, including Korea, have promised to adhere to the Convention. As such, the members of the international community are making efforts to ensure that every child born into this world has his or her basic rights protected. The Convention consists of a preamble and 54 articles, of which articles 1 through 40 cover matters pertaining to the rights of children. The four core principles of the Convention are ① non-discrimination, ② devotion to the best interests of the child, ③ the right to life, survival and development, and ④ respect for the views of the child.





# 01 Child Protection System in Korea

## Child Abuse Is Prohibited

### Let's learn about "child abuse"

Child abuse concerns cases in which an adult causes harm to the health or welfare of a child or undermines normal growth and development. An adult, in this case, could even be a parent or a guardian raising the child. Physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, maltreatment, neglect, and abandonment of children are absolutely not tolerated, even if it involves a parent or guardian who wants what is best for the child.



## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

### What is considered “child abuse” in Korea?

#### Physical abuse

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- Directly hitting the child’s body by hand
- Pinching or pushing the child
- Hitting the child using an object
- Hurting the child using a hazardous material/substance or a way that can cause an injury/scar on the body

#### Emotional abuse

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- Verbal abuse or threat
- Confining or kick out the child
- Unrealistic expectations or coercions
- Forcing religious acts
- Comparing the child with his/her siblings, friends, etc., or subjecting the child to discrimination, favoritism, and ostracization

#### Sexual abuse

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- Observing the child or sexually exposing oneself to the child for sexual pleasure
- Sexual molestation
- Pseudo-sexual behavior
- Sexual intercourse
- Forcing the child into prostitution or arranging prostitution

# 01 Child Protection System in Korea

## Neglect and abandonment

- Neglecting unhygienic physical conditions
- Dressing the child in clothes that are not suitable for the current season
- Neglecting the child, even though the child is constantly absent from school or goes to or leaves the childcare/ educational institute too early or too late
- Directing the child to steal or beg for food or neglecting the child who commits such acts
- Not taking the child to a hospital despite being aware that he/she is sick or needs other types of medical treatment
- Disappearing after admitting the child to a hospital
- Deliberately not registering the child's birth
- Abandoning the child instead of protecting him/her
- Coercing the child to stop going to school or implicitly consenting to it



# 01 Child Protection System in Korea

## Child labor

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- A case in which a child under the age of 15 or a child under the age of 18 who is receiving compulsory education (elementary and secondary education) provides labor without legal authorization
- Forcing the child to work despite his/her wishes
- Having the child work, instead of sending him/her to a childcare facility or school
- Having the child engage in illegal activities such as prostitution or drug trafficking
- Forced conscription during an armed dispute

## Child marriage

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- A case in which a child under the age of 18 gets married or enters a common law marriage, irrespective of whether the child has agreed to it or whether it is the social/cultural norm

## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

### What steps should be taken when there is “child abuse”?

In Korea, you can dial “112” anytime to report child abuse. When you witness child abuse, it is important that you report it immediately. Even if the child is being raised by a single parent or guardian, they will be separated if the child has been abused. It is not an easy decision to report child abuse when it involves a family member, friend, or coworker, but it is crucial that you report it, especially for the child who is suffering. When filing a report with the police, you can say that you wish to stay anonymous and to have your personal information be kept confidential. Also, after dialing 112, you can ask for a police officer who can interpret for you, but depending on the situation with the local police agency, you may need to use the phone interpretation services provided by the government.



# 01 Child Protection System in Korea

**Want to check whether you are upholding children's rights as a parent or guardian?**

Statement	Y	N
I have cursed or used vulgar words toward the child, or criticized or mocked the child.		
I have disregarded/dismissed the child's character, emotions, or mood, or engaged in insulting behavior.		
I have exposed the child to violence (parents fighting, etc.).		
I have threatened the child with an object (ruler, stick, etc.) .		
I have made the child stand alone inside the bathroom, veranda, storage room, etc. as a punishment.		
I have hit the child.		
I have left the child alone while he/she was sleeping or playing.		
I have neglected the child in a dangerous situation or an unsanitary environment.		
I have avoided providing medical treatment that the child needed.		
I have shown the child harmful videos, online content, books, etc.		

Source : Excerpt from the *Self-Checklist on Children's Rights for Childcare Teachers and Staff*, Ministry of Health and Welfare and National Center for the Rights of the Child

## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

Many parents, grandparents, relatives and others who have a close relationship with the child, unknowingly or unintentionally, engage in abusing parenting. If you answered, “Yes,” to any of the statements above, it is imperative that you practice caution to refrain from such behavior from now on.



## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

### Q&A | Facts and Myths About Corporal Punishment

Q

Without corporal punishment, won't children become ill-mannered and ill-behaved?

A

Disciplining a child, of course, is absolutely necessary. It teaches the child proper moral values and even helps them learn how to resolve conflict, engage in social interactions, handle or cope with difficulties in life in a creative manner, and so on.

However, corporal punishment is not an appropriate form of disciplining a child. By resorting to corporal punishment, you are basically teaching the child that it is okay to use violence as a way to resolve conflict. If you want to teach the child a desirable way to behave, it is more effective to set an example for the child to follow or to suggest how to act in similar situations.



## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

Q

I was spanked when I was a child, but I grew up fine. Aren't there cases where corporal punishment has a positive influence, like it did on me?

A

You grew up as a good person despite corporal punishment, not thanks to corporal punishment. There is no objective evidence that shows children grow up well and develop good character “thanks to” corporate punishment.

On the other hand, the negative impacts of corporate punishment on children have long been proven across the world. It is fortunate for someone who has been subjected to physical punishment to grow up without any emotional wounds and scars, but it does not mean it is okay for them to inflict the harm that they have sustained on children.

## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

Q

Isn't there a difference between assaulting a child and physically punishing a child with love for their own good? Isn't it okay as long as the child is safe?

A

When there is someone being hit, safety can no longer be guaranteed. It doesn't matter what kind of feelings or intention the adult has behind corporate punishment. It is an act that violates the dignity of the child and his/her right to bodily integrity.

Q

Is corporal punishment truly harmful to children?

A

Of course, it is. Countless studies have shown that corporal punishment harms children both physically and emotionally. It has a negative impact on the child while it is being carried out and in the long run. It can lead to wounds, bruising, physical pain, and even death, in severe cases. Violence and indignity are damaging to the mental development of children, regardless of their age, and cause physical, psychological, and emotional harm, such as low self-esteem.

## 01 Child Protection System in Korea

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**Q**

If corporate punishment is strictly prohibited, then do adults need to just stand by and watch children endanger themselves?

---

**A**

When a child is in danger—especially when the child is an infant or young child—physical action and/or intervention to protect him/her may be necessary. However, using physical force in order to protect a child from sudden danger and subjecting a child to pain or shame using force as a form of punishment must be clearly distinguished.

A Parenting Guide  
for Migrant Parents in Korea

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02

# Basic Information on Parenting



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Preparing for Childbirth

#### What should I do when I or my partner become(s) pregnant?

When you become aware of your or your partner's pregnancy, make sure to visit an obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN) clinic for prenatal care. Prenatal care involves visiting the OB/GYN regularly for necessary checkups and medical care.

※ Search for “prenatal care” online. ([bit.ly/2MNv0jc](https://bit.ly/2MNv0jc))



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### **Prenatal Care Provided Through the Medical Support Program for Migrant Workers, etc.**

The Korean government is running a medical support program for migrant workers and their spouses and children under the age of 18, marriage immigrants who have not yet acquired Korean citizenship and their children under the age of 18, refugees and their children, etc. Migrant workers or their spouses can receive pregnant care, with 90% of the costs paid for by the government, but make sure to visit a clinic after obtaining the necessary information over the phone.

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Refer to [Medical Support Program for Migrant Workers, etc.] on p. 29

### **i-Sarang, Comprehensive Pregnancy and Infant Care Website Run by the Ministry of Health and Welfare**

This is a website operated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea. It provides information on pregnancy, childbirth, parenting, and daycare centers and kindergartens, and it even offers online counseling. The website is available in Korean, English, Chinese, and Vietnamese.

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※ Search for i-Sarang online. ([www.childcare.go.kr](http://www.childcare.go.kr))

## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting

## Must-Haves for Newborns

**Baenaetjeogori**

The first garment worn by a newborn. Choose one that is 100% cotton and has the label or other coarse or rough parts on the outside or is without them.

**Sleeper (undergarment)**

A garment worn 1 month after birth. The onesie that is called a “space suit” is also recommended. There are snap buttons on the bottom so that diapers can be changed with convenience.

**Baby bottle**

Choose baby bottles that can be disinfected in boiling water and has a smooth surface for easy cleaning. Buy 2 to 3 when you are breastfeeding, but buy 7 to 8 if you are entirely relying on baby formula. To disinfect, put them in boiling water.

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting



### Swaddling blanket

Newborns feel calm when their entire body is wrapped snugly in a blanket. Use a swaddling blanket when you are holding your baby indoors and wrap the baby in an additional blanket before taking them outside.



### Diapers

When diapers are not changed as frequently as they should, the baby's butt will become festered. Make sure to buy enough diapers, considering the baby's body weight and size.



### Thermometer

Buy a thermometer to measure your newborn's body temperature which can fluctuate somewhat. A digital thermometer may be more expensive than the analog type, but it is more accurate and easier to use.



## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting



### **Baby carrier**

It is recommended that you buy one with a headrest for the baby to protect his/her head and neck. Choose a mesh type for summer and a cotton type for winter.



### **Gauze-type handkerchief**

A gauze-type handkerchief serves multiple purposes such as wiping off sweat, bathing the baby, etc. Buy several pieces, and make sure they are soft and absorptive.



### **No-scratch mittens and booties**

Newborns tend to move around their hands a lot and scratch their faces with their fingernails. So it is safer to keep their hands wrapped, even when they are home. When it comes to their little feet though, there's no need to keep them wrapped, unless you are taking them outside.

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting



### Bib

Newborns vomit often due to underdeveloped stomach and intestines. So a bib is a must when they are around 100 days old because they will drool a lot or vomit due to the underdeveloped digestive tract.



### Pacifier

This can help soothe a crying baby. Don't buy too many of these all at once because you will need to change them as the baby grows.



### Stroller

Choose one that helps protect the baby's head and has a safety feature that prevents it from folding when it hits a bump.



### Pillow

Choose one appropriate for the size of your baby's head and replace it as the child grows. Prepare a pillow that is moisture-absorbing for your baby's sweat.

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Going to the Hospital

#### **Can migrant children have medical insurance?**

Yes. All foreigners who have lived in Korea for more than 6 months are eligible to register for a medical insurance.

Non-employed foreigners staying in Korea for more than 6 months must subscribe to local health insurance. As of July 2019, foreigners residing in South Korea for more than six months are eligible for health insurance. (However, foreigners staying in Korea for less than three months, G-1 visa holders excluding humanitarian sojourners (excluding registered employees), undocumented migrant children, etc. are ineligible for health insurance.

You can apply for health insurance by bringing documents that confirm your family relationships (e.g. Certificate of Alien Registration with family information included, etc.). However, if you do not pay the insurance premium, you may be disadvantaged when attempting to extend your sojourn; therefore, you should always check the insurance premium and payment deadline.

## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting

### Can children from migrant families also receive vaccinations?

Yes, in order to raise healthy children, it is necessary to verify and administer vaccinations at the correct times. Before entering a daycare or kindergarten, they often inquire about vaccination status. By bringing the passports of children and their parents to a nearby public health center, you can obtain free vaccinations to prevent infectious diseases (or death). Migrant children who are not registered and do not have an alien registration number may also be vaccinated. You can obtain a management number and a free vaccination from a nearby public health center. If there is no public health center nearby, you can also get vaccinations at a local clinic. Conditions may vary by region; therefore, consult your local public health center. (However, residents staying less than three months are charged for the vaccination at the hospital.)

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※ The guideline on vaccinations is available for download in 12 languages. (<https://nip.kdca.go.kr/irhp/mngm/goVcntMngm.do?menuLv=3&menuCd=36>) Available in Russian, Mongolian, Vietnamese, English, Japanese, Chinese, Cambodian (Khmer), Thai, Lao, Nepali, Uzbek and Filipino (Tagalog)

※ For more detailed information, go to the vaccination information site of the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (<https://nip.kdca.go.kr/irhp/index.jsp>)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### **Can children from migrant families receive medical care and treatment at a hospital?**

Yes, but it will be costly. If you need assistance, please check the following information:

#### **Medical Support Program for Migrant Workers, etc.**

This is a medical support program run by the Korean government for migrant workers and their spouses and children. Up to KRW 5 million is provided as a financial aid for hospitalization or surgery. It is not available for outpatient care, in principle, but financial assistance can be received for prenatal care and outpatient care for children under the age of 18. You can apply through a designated medical institution registered with the National Medical Center and the municipal/provincial government.



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

#### Seoul

##### (10 medical institutions)

- National Medical Center(Jung-gu)
- Green Hospital(Jungnang-gu)
- Sarang Plus Hospital(Gangdong-gu)
- Seoul Red Cross Hospital(Jongno-gu)
- Seoul Metropolitan Bukbu Hospital (Joongrang-gu)
- Inje University Paik Hospital(Nowon-gu)
- SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center (Dongjak-gu)
- Seoul Metropolitan Seonam Hospital (Yangcheon-gu)
- Seoul Medical Center(Jungnang-gu)
- Sungae Hospital(Yeongdeungpo-gu)

#### Busan

##### (6 medical institutions)

- Daedong Hospital(Dongnae-gu)
- Busan Medical Center(Yeonje-gu)
- Pusan National University Hospital (Seo-gu)
- Eunsung Medical Foundation, Good Samsun Hospital(Sasang-gu, Busan)
- Population, Health and Welfare Association, Busan Family Welfare Clinic (Suyeong-gu)
- Ilsin Christian Hospital(Dong-gu)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

- Incheon**  
(6 medical institutions)
- Incheon Sejong Hospital(Gyeyang-gu)
  - Bupyeong Serim Hospital(Bupyeong-gu)
  - Luga Medical Foundation Na-Eun Hospital (Seo-gu)
  - Gumdan Top General Hospital(Seo-gu)
  - Incheon Medical Center(Dong-gu)
  - Incheon Red Cross Hospital(Yeonsu-gu)

- Gwangju**  
(2 medical institutions)
- Gwangju Christian Hospital(Nam-gu)
  - Chonnam National University Hospital (Dong-gu)

- Daegu**  
(1 medical institutions)
- Daegu Medical Center(Seo-gu)

- Daejeon**  
(4 medical institutions)
- The Catholic University of Korea Daejeon St. Mary's Hospital(Jung-gu)
  - Chungnam National University Hospital (Jung-gu)
  - Daejeon Eulji Medical Center(Seo-gu)
  - Konyang University Hospital (Seo-gu, Daejeon)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

**84 designated medical institutions nationwide  
for the medical service support program for  
marginalized classes**

**Ulsan** - Frau Medi Hospital(Nam-gu)  
**(1 medical  
institutions)**

**Jeju** - Seogwipo Medical Center(Seogwipo)  
**Special** - Jeju Medical Center(Jeju)  
**Self-**  
**Governing**  
**Province**  
**(2 medical  
institutions)**

**Daegu** - Daegu Medical Center(Seo-gu)  
**(1 medical  
institutions)**



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

#### **Gyeonggi- do Province (15 medical institutions)**

- Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center  
Ansung Hospital(Anseong)
- Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center  
Icheon Hospital(Icheon)
- Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center
- Uijeongbu Hospital(Uijeongbu)
- Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center Paju  
Hospital(Paju)
- Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center  
Pocheon Hospital(Pocheon)
- Danwon Hospital(Danwon-gu, Ansan)
- Sejong Hospital(Bucheon)
- Hyosan Medical Foundation Jisam  
Hospital(Gunpo)
- New Korea Hospital(Gimpo)
- Anyang Sam Hospital(Manan-gu, Anyang)
- Hyundai General Hospital(Namyangju)
- Hando Hospital(Danwon-gu, Ansan)
- Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center  
Suwon Hospital(Jangan-gu, Suwon)
- Sihwa Hospital(Siheung)
- Thomas Medical Foundation Wiltse
- Memorial Hospital(Suwon)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

#### **Gangwon- do Province**

#### **(6 medical institutions)**

- Kangwon National University Hospital (Chuncheon)
- Gangwon-do Samcheok Medical Center (Samcheok)
- Gangwon-do Yeongwol Medical Center (Yeongwol)
- Gangwon-do Wonju Medical Center (Wonju)
- Gangwon-do Gangneung Medical Center (Gangneung)
- Gangwon-do Sokcho Medical Center (Sokcho)

#### **Chung cheong buk-do Province**

#### **(3 medical institutions)**

- Cheongcheongbuk-do Chungju Medical Center (Chungju)
- Cheongcheongbuk-do Cheongju Medical Center (Seowon-gu, Cheongju)
- Chungbuk National University Hospital (Seowon-gu, Cheongju)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

**Chung  
cheong  
nam-do  
Province  
(4 medical  
institutions)**

- Cheongcheongnam-do Gongju Medical Center(Gongju)
- Cheongcheongnam-do Seosan Medical Center(Seosan)
- Cheongcheongnam-do Cheonan Medical Center(Dongnam-gu, Cheonan)
- Cheongcheongnam-do Heungseong Medical Center(Heungseong)

**Gyeong  
sangbuk-do  
Province  
(5 medical  
institutions)**

- Gyeongsangbuk-do Andong Medical Center(Andong)
- Gyeongsangbuk-do Pohang Medical Center(Buk-gu, Pohang)
- Sangju Red Cross Hospital(Sangju)
- Uljin Medical Center(Uljin)
- Gyeongsangbuk-do Gimcheon Medical Center(Gimcheon)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

**Gyeong  
sang  
nam-do  
Province  
(8 medical  
institutions)**

- Gyeongsangnam-do Masan Medical Center(Masanhappo-gu, Changwon)
- Gyeongsang National University Hospital (Jinju)
- Tongyeong Red Cross Hospital (Tongyeong)
- Busan National University Yangsan Hospital(Yangsan)
- Kyung Hee University Medical Center E&C Jungang General Hospital(Gimhae)
- Changwon Fatima Hospital (Uichang-gu, Changwon)
- Geochang Red Cross Hospital (Geochang-gun)
- Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service Changwon Hospital (Seongsan-gu, Changwon)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### 84 designated medical institutions nationwide for the medical service support program for marginalized classes

#### **Jeollabuk-do Province (6 medical institutions)**

- Jeollabuk-do Gunsan Medical Center (Gunsan)
- Wonkang University Hospital(Iksan)
- Presbyterian Medical Center (Wansan-gu, Jeonju)
- Jinan Medical Center(Jinan)
- Jeollabuk-do Namwon Medical Center (Namwon)
- Jeonbuk National University Hospital (Deokjin-gu, Jeonju)

#### **Jeollanam-do Province (5 medical institutions)**

- Suncheon Hospital operating under the Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service(Suncheon)
- Mokpo Medical Center(Mokpo)
- Jeollanam-do Gangjin Medical Center (Gangjin)
- Jeollanam-do Suncheon Medical Center (Suncheon)
- Chonnam National University Hwasun Hospital(Hwasun)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### List of designated medical institutions nationwide

84 designated medical institutions across the country are participating in the National Medical Support Program, as of October 2022. You can search for the designated medical institutions and their locations on the website of the Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service



<https://www.hira.or.kr>

### Medical Information



### Information on Special Operating Institutions



Select special operation item 'Medical Support such as Veterans and Medical Benefits'



Select item 'Medical Service Support Project Organization for Underprivileged Groups'

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### **Green Hospital Medical Expense Support Project for Unregistered Migrant Children and Adolescents**

As part of a public service project, Green Hospital covers the medical expenses of undocumented migrant children and adolescents in Korea who are unable to use medical services properly due to economic hardships or the inability to subscribe to health insurance.

---

#### **Target**

Children and adolescents under 20 years of age who meet the following criteria

- 1) Unregistered sojourn due to visa expiration after entry
- 2) Born in Korea while parents are not registered
- 3) Not subscribed to health insurance for other reasons

#### **Support Criteria**

Medical expenses incurred by undocumented migrant children at institutions subject to medical expense coverage

(Within KRW 2 million per individual, subject to change based on the project budget)

## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting

### Green Hospital Medical Expense Support Project for Unregistered Migrant Children and Adolescents

#### Details of Support

Diagnosis/Treatment (including outpatient, hospitalization, and emergency room treatment), vaccinations, comprehensive health examinations, and medical interpretation

#### Applications and Inquiries

Green Hospital Social Welfare Team (02-490-2180),  
[cogreenhospital@naver.com](mailto:cogreenhospital@naver.com)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Medical Mutual Aid Unions for Migrants

Pay a monthly premium and receive financial assistance for medical care.

#### Jubilee Medical Mutual Aid Union

- Tel 02-854-7828
- jubileemedical.org
- Requirements for registration : passport (original), 2 passport photos (3x4), and registration fee of KRW 10,000 per person + monthly membership fee of KRW 10,000 (6 months' worth of membership fee must be prepaid at the time of registration)

#### WeFriends Aid

#### Migrant Health Association in Korea

- Tel 02-3147-0516
- www.wefriends.org
- Requirements for registration : photocopy of the passport, 2 passport photos (3x4), and registration fee of KRW 10,000 per person + monthly membership fee of KRW 10,000

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Raphael Clinic, Free Clinic for Migrant Workers

Raphael Clinic operates three clinics across the country that provide free medical care to foreign workers.

Pediatric care is also offered at the Raphael Center Clinic. (However, the Dongducheon and Cheonan locations do not offer pediatric care.)

- English website : [raphael.or.kr/en\\_US](http://raphael.or.kr/en_US)

#### Raphael Center Clinic

##### Location

Raphael Center, 7, Changgyeonggung-ro  
43-gil, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul

##### Treatment Times

Sunday 10:00-17:00 (Reception Hours -

Morning : 9:30-11:30, Afternoon: 12:00-15:00)

Wednesday Dental Treatment: 14:00-17:00 (Reception  
Hours : 13:30-16:00)

Saturday Dental Treatment : 15:00-17:00

(Reception Hours: 14:30-16:00)

\*Wednesday and Saturday dental treatment by  
appointment only.

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Raphael Clinic, Free Clinic for Migrant Workers

#### Medical Department

##### - Morning Treatment

Family Medicine, Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, Urology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Neurosurgery, Ophthalmology, Surgery, General Surgery, Otorhinolaryngology, Rehabilitation Medicine, Orthopedics, Dentistry, Laboratory Medicine, Referral to other hospitals

##### - Afternoon Treatment

Internal Medicine, Diabetes Clinic, Neurology, Radiology, Psychiatry, Dentistry, Dermatology, Laboratory Medicine, Referral to other hospitals

## 02

# Basic Information on Parenting

## Raphael Clinic, Free Clinic for Migrant Workers

### Dongducheon Branch

#### Location

2nd floor, 5 Eosu-ro, Dongducheon-si, Gyeonggi-do

#### Treatment Times

Every Sunday 11:30-14:00

(Reception Hours : 11:00-14:00)

#### Medical Department

Internal Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry (internal medicine, surgery every other week)

### Cheonan Branch

#### Location

67, Yeongseong-ro, Dongnam-gu, Cheonan-si,  
Chungcheongnam-do (Global Community Center,  
2nd floor, Hana Bank Cheonan Station Branch)

#### Treatment Times

Every Sunday 10:30 - 14:00

#### Medical Department

Internal Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry (internal medicine, surgery every other week)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Save the Children's Medical Support Program for Domestic Children

When receiving treatment at a partner hospital of Save the Children, you can receive up to KRW 1 million worth of exams and treatment per person. You can apply through a social worker at the hospital. Migrant children are eligible to receive assistance through this program, regardless of their status of sojourn.

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[www.sc.or.kr/business/domestic/medical.do](http://www.sc.or.kr/business/domestic/medical.do)

#### Eligibility criteria

Child under the age of 18 residing in Korea

#### Around 43 partner hospitals nationwide

Obtain detailed information on the website of Save the Children



HOSPITAL

43 hospitals  
nationwide

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### List of Recommended Vaccinations by Age

- **National vaccinations** : Vaccinations recommended by the state (the state has defined required vaccinations and set forth the implementation standards and methods in the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act and requires citizens and healthcare providers to comply with the Act)
- **Other vaccinations** : Vaccinations other than those required by the state that can be administered by private medical institutions
- **Basic vaccination** : Vaccination administered to form immunity to defend the body against a specific infectious disease within a short period of time
- **Additional vaccination** : Vaccination administered after some time has passed after the basic vaccination in order to maintain the immunity against the infectious disease in question for the long term



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### National vaccination

#### Tuberculosis

Once



#### Hepatitis B



#### Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough



#### Polio



#### Hemophilus influenzae type B



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### National vaccination

#### Pneumonia



#### Measles, mumps, rubella



#### Chickenpox



#### Hepatitis A



#### Japanese encephalitis 1 (IJEV:)





## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### National vaccination

#### Japanese encephalitis 2(LJEV)



#### Human papillomavirus infection



#### Influenza



#### Rotavirus infection 1(RV1)



### Other vaccination

#### Rotavirus infection 2(RV5)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Sending Children to Daycare Center or Kindergarten

#### Why do children need to go to a daycare center or kindergarten?

Daycare centers and kindergartens are places where preschoolers can interact with their peers. In Korea, the government is implementing a national policy to ensure quality childcare and education for children in the Nuri Program (aged 3 to 5). The program focuses on lifestyle, diet, experiential activities, and basic education, and children are kept safe while their parents are away at work, etc. Parents can also discuss the matters related to their children's growth and development with the instructors who are experts in childcare.



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### **Can children from migrant families also be sent to a daycare center or kindergarten?**

Yes, migrant children are able to attend daycare facilities and kindergartens. For children of recognized refugees, it is possible to receive support for childcare costs. Before entering the school, you must consult with the daycare center or kindergarten. After a phone consultation, visit a nearby preschool or kindergarten.

### **How can I find a nearby daycare center or kindergarten?**

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has an information website that is specifically dedicated to providing information on local daycare centers and kindergartens across Korea. On the site, you can also obtain detailed information on the daycare centers and kindergartens as well as their locations.

The Ministry of Education operates a site called 'First School'. You can search for and apply for kindergarten information online, as well as view the results of acceptance to kindergarten.

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※ Childcare facility information website : [info.childcare.go.kr](http://info.childcare.go.kr) (available only in Korean)

※ 'First School' URL : [www.go-firstschool.go.kr](http://www.go-firstschool.go.kr) (Korean only)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Sending Children to School

#### **Can children from migrant families also attend school in Korea?**

Yes, children from migrant families also attend school in Korea, regardless of their status of sojourn. Migrant children can enter elementary school on March 1 of the year following their sixth birthday, just like Korean children. Even if you do not receive a school enrollment notice, you must enroll your child at a nearby elementary school.

But you must consult the school board before enrolling your child. So make sure to visit the school after calling first.

#### **What documents do I need to submit in order to enroll my child in a school?**

- ① Proof of entry into Korea or alien registration  
(the above can be substituted with a document that provides proof of residency)
- ② Proof of educational background (graduation certificate, certificate of enrollment, certificate of grades, etc.)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### **Is there an official guide for school enrollment for migrant families?**

Yes, there is a leaflet providing information school enrollment for multicultural families (“Send Your Child to School”) that has been produced by the Ministry of Education, National Institute for Lifelong Education, and National Center for Multi-culture Education. It provides information on the education system in Korea, enrollment procedures for kindergarten to high school, and information on multicultural kindergartens, preparatory schools, specialized schools, and alternative schools, and there is also a video providing information on the education system and school enrollment in Korea. So be sure to make use of them.

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※ National Center for Multi-culture Education website

: [www.edu4mc.or.kr](http://www.edu4mc.or.kr) (available in multiple languages)

※ Send your child to School (10 languages) : [www.edu4mc.or.kr/parents/collegeInfo.html](http://www.edu4mc.or.kr/parents/collegeInfo.html)

## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting

### **Would it be okay even if my child isn't fluent in Korean?**

The 'Multicultural Education Policy School' (198 kindergartens nationwide, 287 elementary, middle and high schools nationwide), where children can receive an intensive education on the Korean language and culture, and the 'Korean Language Class' (13 kindergartens nationwide, 287 elementary, middle and high schools nationwide) are currently in operation. You can contact the Multicultural Education Support Center and main phone number (consultations/complaints) in the relevant metropolitan/provincial office of education for detailed status and information on schools offering Korean language classes in each region. Information is also available on the website of the Central Multicultural Education Center. However, each region may have a different department in charge.

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Refer to [Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Centers] on p. 61

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### School Life in Korea

#### The School System in Korea

Compulsory (Y/N)	School	Grades	Age
Required (compulsory education, free)	Elementary school	1~6	6~12 years of age
	Middle school	1~3	12~15 years of age
Optional	High school	1~3	15~18 years of age
Optional	College	Junior college : 2~3 years University : 4 years	

※ Grades 1 through 6 of elementary school and grades 1 through 3 of middle school fall under compulsory education, and it is considered educational neglect to forcibly or tacitly agree to stop compulsory education.

#### Semesters

3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    1    2

**First semester**  
(March to July)

Summer  
break  
(July to  
August)

**Second semester**  
(August/September  
to December)

Winter break  
(December to  
February)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Classes

<b>Regular classes</b>	Monday to Friday / 4 to 7 periods a day depending on the school level and grade level
<b>After-school classes</b>	Monday to Friday / Carried out after regular classes for applicants / Need to apply separately (※ Class content and fees vary by school; tuition and school supply fees are charged separately)
<b>Childcare class</b>	Monday to Friday / Grade 1 to 2 students in elementary school / Childcare services for children from double-income households, low-income households, or single-parent households / Need to apply separately (※ Hours of operation, selection criteria, and student quota vary by school)

### School Banking Application

At the beginning of the year, all schools will ask the parents to register for School Banking, through which experiential learning fees, tuition and school supply fees for after-school classes, and, in the case of elementary schools, snack fees for childcare classes, etc. are managed by the school. The school will withdraw funds from the bank accounts that the parents have registered. Before making the withdrawal, the school will inform the parents of the purpose of withdrawing funds and the exact amount and obtain consent. (However, it is difficult for undocumented children without a residence permit to enroll in school banking.)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Absence and Application for Field Experiential Learning Activities

Schools in Korea keep records of tardiness, early leaves, and absence in the student records. A student who does not meet the attendance requirements (i.e. two-thirds of the school days in a year) will not be able to advance to the next grade. However, if your child cannot attend school due to a family trip, field trip, experiential activity, visit to a relative's place, etc., request that it be treated as a "field experiential learning activity" and it won't be recorded as an absence by the school. To do this, submit an application form for school principal's permission on a field experiential learning activity a week in advance and receive the necessary permission. Then, submit a report on the field experiential learning activity afterwards. To do this, you need to consult your child's homeroom teacher first.



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Parents' Involvement

Parents can become more involved in their children's school life by attending the parents' assembly, registering with the Green Mothers' (Parents') Society, going to open classes, consulting the teacher, etc.

How to become involved	Description
Parents' assembly	A meeting held for parents to listen to the homeroom teacher explain the plans on how to operate the class for the year and to meet other parents
Green Mothers' (Parents') Society	Members of the society, who are parents of elementary school students, volunteer as crossing guides at crosswalks near the school to ensure safe crossing of students in the morning and after school
Open Class	Parents are invited to sit in class a couple of times a year
Parent-Teacher Consultation Week	Parents are officially invited to consult their children's teachers twice a year (the teacher will ask the parents what day and time they'd like to visit the school for consultation → consultation is provided in the classroom at the designated date and time; phone consultation may be possible in some cases)

## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting

### WeeClass and School Clinic

At elementary, middle, and high schools, there is a dedicated counseling facility called WeeClass. Students can seek help from the school counselor if they are having troubles in any aspects of school life, including relationships with their classmates and future career path. Each school also has a clinic just in case students get suddenly sick or injured. Any student of the school can receive services from the clinic.

### Anti-School Violence Committee

A student who is abused, assaulted, bullied, etc. by another student must inform the homeroom teacher. In serious cases, the school may be asked to convene the Anti-School Violence Committee. Comprised of teachers, legal experts, experts in related fields, and parents, the Committee will investigate into the matter and penalize the perpetrator, if necessary. A student who is abused, assaulted, etc. by a teacher must inform the head of the school affairs department, vice principal, or principal. If the problem is not resolved by the school, it can be reported to the local office of education.

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### **Rainbow School, Rainbow Youth Center, Migrant Background Youth Support Foundation**

Rainbow School provides immigrant youth with basic information on Korean society, the Korean language, and social relationship improvement programs. Each year, the foundation chooses consigned institutions to operate the Rainbow School. (27 institutions nationwide as of 2022)

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#### **General type**

Full-time or part-time operation

#### **Career type**

It consists of a first-semester introductory course and a second-semester advanced course and is geared toward those aged 16 to 24. Career search course, career design course, career Korean language enhancement, job (certificate) theory and practice training, career training, etc.

#### **Visiting Rainbow School**

Korean language instructors are sent to highly accessible locations for students who have difficulty traveling to the designated institution.

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※ Search for your local Rainbow School : [www.rainbowyouth.or.kr/business/educationSupport/consignmentOrganization.do](http://www.rainbowyouth.or.kr/business/educationSupport/consignmentOrganization.do)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education

48, Songwol-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul  
(2, Sinmun-ro)

In charge (Democratic Citizens Life Education  
Department) ☎ 02-3999-113

Main ☎ 02-1396

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#### Multicultural Education Support Center

☎ 070-4832-8325

#### Busan Metropolitan Office of Education

12, Hwaji-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan

In charge (Education Innovation Department)

☎ 051-860-0494

Main ☎ 051-860-0114

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#### Multicultural Education Support Center

☎ 051-819-7062

26, Jeonpo-daero 209beon-gil, Busanjin-gu, Busan  
(4F, Norimaru)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Daegu Metropolitan Office of Education

11, Suseong-ro 76-gil, Suseong-gu, Daegu

In charge (Future Education Department)

☎ 053-231-0513

Main ☎ 053-231-0000

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#### Jung-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-431-1230 | 53-1 Namsan-ro

#### Dong-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-961-2202 | 300 Ansim-ro

#### Seo-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-355-8042 | 6th floor, 330 Seodaegu-ro

#### Nam-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-471-2326 | 2nd floor, 10 Icheon-ro

#### Buk-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-327-2992 | 2nd floor, Joeun Building,  
Chilgokjungang-daero 473

#### Suseong-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-764-4317 | 78, Deulan-ro 16-gil

#### Dalseo-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 053-593-1511 | 60 Yaoeeumakdang-ro 13-gil

## 02

## Basic Information on Parenting

**Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and  
Multicultural Education Support Center****Dalseong-gun Multicultural Family Support  
Center**

☎ 053-637-4374 | 5 Seongcheon-ro, Hwawon-eup

**Incheon Metropolitan Office of Education**

9, Jeonggak-ro, Namdong-gu, Incheon  
(Guwol-dong)

In charge (East Asia Citizens Education Department)

☎ 032-420-8266

Main ☎ 032-423-3303

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**Multicultural Education Support Center**

☎ 032-420-8265~9

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education

93, Hwaun-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju

In charge (Democratic Citizens Education Department) ☎ 062-380-4363

Main ☎ 062-380-4500

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#### Nam-gu Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 062-351-5432

831, Seomun-daero, Nam-gu, Gwangju  
(Juwol-dong)

#### Seo-gu Family Center ☎ 062-369-0072

18, Sangmu-daero 1224 beon-gil, Seo-gu, Gwangju

#### Buk-gu Family Center ☎ 062-363-2963

195 Haseo-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju

#### Gwangsan-gu Family Center ☎ 062-954-8004

Gwangsan-ro 57-1, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju  
(Songjeong-dong)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### **Daejeon Metropolitan Office of Education**

89, Dunsan-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon (Dunsan-dong)

In charge (Department of Early Childhood and Elementary Education) ☎ 042-616-8856

Main ☎ 042-616-8900

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**Family Center** ☎ 042-252-9997

40-17 Techno 6-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon

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#### **Ulsan Metropolitan Office of Education**

375, Bukbusunhwan-doro, Jung-gu, Ulsan  
(Yugok-dong)

Main ☎ 052-210-5400

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#### **Multicultural Education Support Center**

☎ 052-255-8180

103 Eonyang-ro, Eonyang-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Sejong City Office of Education

2154, Hannuri-daero, Sejong

In charge (Democratic Citizens Education Department) ☎ 044-320-2414

Main ☎ 044-320-1000

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#### Multicultural Family Support Center

☎ 044-862-9336

2nd floor, Saerom Welfare Center, 14, Saerom-ro, Sejong Special Self-Governing City

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### **Gyeonggi-do Office of Education**

##### **Bukbu (Northern) Government Complex**

700, Dongil-ro, Uijeongbu-si, Gyeonggi-do

Main ☎ 031-249-0114

##### **Nambu (Southern) Government Complex**

18, Jowon-ro, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do

In charge (Multicultural Education Support Center)

☎ 031-249-0452

Main ☎ 031-249-0114

#### **Siheung Office of Education**

11-2, Mayu-ro 446beon-gil, Siheung-si, Gyeonggi-do

Main (Multicultural Education Support Center)

☎ 031-488-4591

#### **Ansan Office of Education**

7134, Jeokgeum-ro, Danwon-gu, Ansan-si,

Gyeonggi-do

In charge ☎ 031-412-4523

#### **Suwon Office of Education**

792, Gyeongsu-daero, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si,

Gyeonggi-do (Yeonghwa-dong)

In charge (Democratic Citizens Education

Department) ☎ 031-250-1362

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Gangwon-do Office of Education

2854, Yeongseo-ro, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do

In charge (Democratic Citizens Education Department) ☎ 033-258-5522

Main ☎ 033-258-5114

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#### Multicultural Education Center

☎ 033-258-5527

126 Gongji-ro, Chuncheon-si

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#### Chungcheongbuk-do Office of Education

1929, Cheongnam-ro, Seowon-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (4-11, Sannam-dong)

In charge (School Autonomy Department)

☎ 043-290-2763

Main ☎ 043-290-2000

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#### Multicultural Education Support Center

☎ 043-210-2833

53 Heungdeok-ro, Seowon-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Chungcheongnam-do Office of Education

22, Seonhw-ro, Hongbuk-myeon, Hongseong-gun,  
Chungcheongnam-do

In charge (Multicultural Education Center)

☎ 041-640-7542, 7545

Main ☎ 041-640-7777

#### Jeollabuk-do Office of Education

111, Hongsan-ro, Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si,  
Jeollabuk-do

In charge (Jeonnam Multicultural Education  
Center) ☎ 063-239-3471

Main ☎ 063-1396

#### Jeollanam-do Office of Education

10, Eojinnuri-gil, Samhyang-eup, Muan-gun,  
Jeollanam-do (1457 Namak-ri)

In charge (Jeonnam Multicultural Education  
Center) ☎ 061-260-0843

Main ☎ 061-260-0114

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Gyeongsangbuk-do Office of Education

511, Docheong-daero, Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do (Galjeon-ri)

In charge (Education and Welfare Department)

☎ 054-805-3267

Main ☎ 054-1396

#### Gyeongsangnam-do Office of Education

241, Jungang-daero, Uichang-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

Main ☎ 055-268-1004

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#### Multicultural Education Center ☎ 055-210-5162

264, Yongji-ro, Uichang-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Municipal/Provincial Offices of Education and Multicultural Education Support Center

#### Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education

5, Munyeon-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do

In charge (International Education Cooperation Department) ☎ 064-710-0252

Main ☎ 064-710-0114

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#### Jeju City Family Center ☎ 064-712-1140

7th and 8th floors, 198 Jungang-ro (Idoil-dong),  
Jeju-si, Jeju-do

#### Seogwipo City Family Center ☎ 064-732-6482

19-42 Seohonam-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do (Seohodong, Neighborhood Park No. 3 Visitors Center)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Learn More About Korea

#### **Is there a way that migrant children can study Korean and Korean culture at home?**

There are various sources of media content that you can use to study Korean and Korean culture at home. There are even official teaching materials used by teachers that are available for migrant children. But as a parent, you should make sure whether your child is using the computer or smartphone too much or using appropriate learning materials.

#### **Danuri School**

There are videos on various countries in regard to their symbols, architecture, food, traditional clothing, and other aspects of their cultures. There is also information on the cuisines of countries that are similar to Korea. You can also download learning materials and workbooks that are designed to promote a multicultural understanding.

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[www.danurischool.kr](http://www.danurischool.kr) (Korean only)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Olly Bolly Illustrated Children's Books

There are children's books with themes of human rights, gender, equality, differences, etc. available in 13 languages that are aimed at promoting cultural diversity.

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[ollybolly.org](http://ollybolly.org)

### Multilingual Storytelling

This is a storytelling material site operated by the National Library for Children and Young Adults of Korea. Here, you can watch flash animations of Korea's traditional tales and original children's stories in eight languages : Mongolian, Russian, Vietnamese, English, Chinese, Tagalog, Thai, and Khmer.

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[www.nlcy.go.kr/NLCY/contents/C10503010000.do](http://www.nlcy.go.kr/NLCY/contents/C10503010000.do)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Multicultural Kkureomi

Here, you can borrow various materials such as everyday items, clothing, game supplies, festival supplies, musical instruments of nine countries. It is operated by the National Folk Museum of Korea.

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[www.kidsnfm.go.kr](http://www.kidsnfm.go.kr)

### EBS Durian

EB Durian's "Mongmong Puppet Theater" offers puppet theater programs that present traditional tales, original children's stories, and children's stories from other parts of the world in English, Vietnamese, and Chinese (Mandarin).

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[www.ebsd.co.kr](http://www.ebsd.co.kr)

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Are there community programs for migrant families?

The Multicultural Family Support Center offers comprehensive services to help migrant families adapt to life in Korea and thrive. To look for a location near you, go to the multicultural family support website, Danuri.

**Multicultural Family Support Website, Danuri**

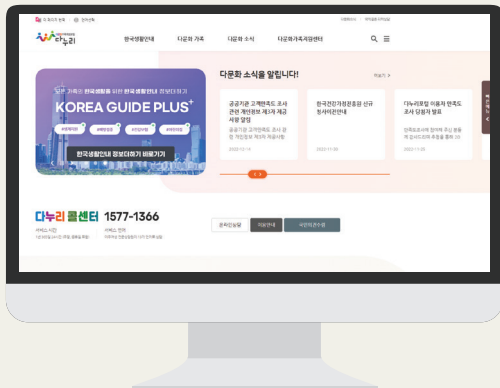


**www.liveinkorea.kr**

**How to use the services** Sign up as a member and register for the program(s) you want

**Hours of operation** 9:00 ~ 18:00 on weekday (some of the centers are open even on weekends and holidays)

**User fees** Free (but fees are charged for some of the services)



## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### Programs

#### ① Korean Language Education

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- Description : Regular Korean language education based on proficiency level and intensive courses according to needs (e.g. course for school prep, course for job prep, etc.)
- Target users : Marriage immigrants and children of migrant families who were born outside Korea

#### ② Translation & Interpretation Services

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- Description : Interpretation and translation services available in one to four languages at each center such as Vietnamese, Chinese (Mandarin), English, Filipino (Tagalog), Mongolian, Thai, Russian, Indonesian, Cambodian (Khmer), Japanese, and Nepali
- Target users : Multicultural families and individuals/ institutions directly or indirectly assisting multicultural families

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### ③ Counseling/Consultation and Case Management

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- Description : Counseling/consultation and case management services to promote the relations among the members of a multicultural family such as psychological tests, legal counseling, emergency support for families in crisis, and linking service users with external counseling agencies
- Target users : Users of the Multicultural Family Support Center

### ④ Social Adaptation Education and Employment Training Support for Marriage Immigrants

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- Description : Basic training for employment, linking service users to vocational training institutions (Saeil Center, WorkNet, etc.), consumer/economics education, education for multicultural understanding, self-help groups, etc.
- Target users : Users of the Multicultural Family Support Center

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### ⑤ Family Education

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- Description : Education for parents, family relationship improvement program, education on parental roles, marital conflict resolution program, etc.
- Target users : Users of the Multicultural Family Support Center

### ⑥ Language Development Support for Children of Multicultural Families

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- Description : Language development assessment of children from multicultural families, language education, consultation with parents, information on education methods, etc.
- Target users : Children of multicultural families aged 12 and under

## 02 Basic Information on Parenting

### ⑦ At-Home Education (Children) : Free of charge or fees differentially imposed depending on income level

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- Description : Coaching on reading, help with homework, and other types of assistance for children
- Target users : Children of multicultural families aged 3~12 and children of migrant families who were born outside Korea

### ⑧ Creating a Multilingual Home Environment for Multicultural Families

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- Description : Education to improve awareness to promote bilingualism at home and coaching on parent-child interactions (how to incorporate games, children's stories, children's songs, etc. into teaching languages)
- Target users : Multicultural families with infants and/or young children

EN

A Parenting Guide  
for Migrant Parents in Korea

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03

# Translation & Interpretation Services





## 03 Translation & Interpretation Services

### Danuri Call Center

**☎ 1577-1366 | 24/7**

- Interpretation service : Available in 13 languages; direct connection service (one-call, one-stop) when calling other agencies; three-way interpretation service and assistance in communication within the family for migrant/multicultural families facing a language barrier; emergency shelter for parents evacuating with children; counseling for victims of violence and emergency support services
- Website : Guidebook on life in Korea available for download (information on staying in Korea, naturalization, Korean culture, pregnancy and parenting, healthcare, etc.)
- ※ Services available in 13 languages including English, Chinese (Mandarin), and Mongolian

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[www.liveinkorea.kr](http://www.liveinkorea.kr)

## 03 Translation & Interpretation Services

### Seoul 120 Dasan Call Foundation

**☎ 120 | M~F 9:00-18:00**

- Interpretation service : Transportation in Seoul, water bill, general public administrative affairs (public services), policy inquiries, three-way interpretation service, reservations (hotel, tourist taxi, shows, etc.)
- Website (foreign language consultations)
- ※ Services available in English, Chinese (Mandarin), Japanese, Vietnamese, and Mongolian

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[www.120dasan.or.kr/dsnc/main/contents.do?menuNo=200020](http://www.120dasan.or.kr/dsnc/main/contents.do?menuNo=200020)

## 03 Translation & Interpretation Services

### Seoul Global Center

**☎ 02-2075-4180**

**| M~F 9:00-18:00**

**| Spanish : Mon, Wed 9:30-17:30**

**| Indonesian, Arabic : Tue, Fri 9:30-17:30**

- Interpretation service : Education, healthcare, driver's license, finance, welfare services, immigration (entry & exit), etc.
  - Psychological counseling : Depression, anxiety, interpersonal relationships, etc.
  - Specialized consultation : Real estate, dismissal from job, industrial accident, etc.
  - Website (Seoul Foreigners Portal):
- ※ Services available in 12 languages including English, Chinese (Mandarin), and Mongolian. Indonesian, Arabic and Spanish consultations offered twice a week.

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[global.seoul.go.kr/web/main.do](http://global.seoul.go.kr/web/main.do)

## 03 Translation & Interpretation Services

### Migrant Interpretation Cooperative Link

**☎ 051-818-5759 | 24/7 via the website**

- Interpretation service : Interpretation and translation services for judicial affairs, counseling/consultation, etc.

※ SThe services are not free, but the cost is relatively low.

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[cooplink.org](https://cooplink.org)

### Ministry of Justice <Immigration Contact Center>

**☎ 1345**

**| M~F**

**| Until 22:00 for services in English and Chinese (Mandarin)**

- Telephone interpretation service

- ① Korean ② Chinese (Mandarin) ③ English
- ④ Vietnamese ⑤ Thai ⑥ Japanese ⑦ Mongolian
- ⑧ Indonesian/Malay ⑨ French ⑩ Bengali
- ⑪ Pakistani ⑫ Russian ⑬ Nepali ⑭ Cambodian (Khmer)
- ⑮ Burmese ⑯ German ⑰ Spanish
- ⑱ Filipino (Khmer) ⑲ Arabic ⑳ Sri Lankan

## 03 Translation & Interpretation Services

### bbb Korea

**☎ 1588-5664 | 24/7**

- Telephone interpretation service

- ① English ② Japanese ③ Chinese (Mandarin)
- ④ French ⑤ Spanish ⑥ Italian ⑦ Russian
- ⑧ German ⑨ Portuguese ⑩ Arabic ⑪ Polish
- ⑫ Turkish ⑬ Swedish ⑭ Thai ⑮ Vietnamese
- ⑯ Indonesian/Malay ⑰ Mongolian
- ⑱ Indian (Hindi) ⑲ Malaysian ⑳ Swahili

※ Because interpretation services are provided by volunteers, there may be slight delays.

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[www.bbbkorea.org/en](http://www.bbbkorea.org/en)

If you have have migrated to Korea from another country, you may first be thrown back by Korea's parenting culture.

This is inevitable because the way Koreans raise their children will likely be different from what you are used to in your home country. The bigger the difference between the two cultures, the bigger the culture shock you will experience. And it will take time for you to adjust to the laws and regulations of your new home and the culture, values, etc. of its people.

Sometimes, you may find there are more important things to do than focus on parenting. You may have to look for a job to provide for your family and apply for Korean citizenship or a legal status of sojourn among other things. It's not easy, even as an adult, to adapt to living in a new country where the culture is quite different from your own.

But don't forget that good parenting is important for children to grown up in a healthy and sound way. The parents' role is extremely important, considering that a child spends most of his/her day with his/her parents. This is true for all children, whether they've migrated along with their parents or were born into a migrant family in Korea.

This guide presents the minimal amount of information necessary for parents who have migrated to Korea to raise their kids properly in Korea. We hope that it serves useful for all parents of migrant families.



We have only one rule:  
we shall help them whatever their country,  
whatever their religion.

- Eglantyne Jebb, founder of Save the Children (1919)

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Save the Children is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that is active in around 120 countries worldwide to uphold children's rights to survival, development, protection, and participation, irrespective of race, religion, and political ideologies.

At Save the Children, we dream of a world where all children can fully enjoy their rights to survival, development, protection, and participation without any hindrances. We wish to bring forth revolutionary changes to the way the world treats children and to achieve immediate and sustainable changes in the lives of children.



**Save the Children**